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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY - THE NOMINATION OF MR. CUMMINGS CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE -MR. WILSON'S MILITARY BILL-THE INDIAN BUREAU-THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW-SOCIETY-THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVEN-TION-THE BRADLEY CASE-CONFLICTING RUMORS ABOUT THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

In the Senate to-day, the usual number of memo rials was presented, including quite a formidable batch by Mr. Pomercy, in favor of female suffrage. The delicate health of Mr. Patterson of Tennessee not allowing him to perform any further committee service, he was excused from the District of Celumbia Committee, the only one of which he is a member that has any work to do. Two important military bills were intreduced by Mr. Wilson. After the morning business was disposed of, quite a struggle took place between Messrs. Pomeroy, Edmunds, and Sherman for the floor. Mr. Pomeroy wanted to take up a subsidizing Pacific Railroad bill; Mr. Edmunds his declaratory resolution relative to the public debt, and Mr. Sherman his Omnibus Railroad bill. Considering the time that Congress has been in session. the statement of Mr. Sherman, relative to the backward condition of business, might be received with some surprise, were it not accounted for by the abence of so many Senators, working for reelection. The agony now being over, it is thought some attention will be given to the long suffering business of the country. The motion of Mr. Pomeroy was lost by a tie vote, which shows that the Senate has not quite got up to the temper of the House on the question of railroad subsidies. The quietus being put on the subsidy job, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Sherman simultaneously rose to ask that the motion be put on taking up their bills. The Chair recognized Mr. Sherman, and his motion was carried by a vote of 26 to 25, Mr. Whyte of Maryland, who had a long to get off, absenting himself while the vote was being taken. Mr. Whyte concluded his remarks at 3 o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive Session. Mr. Morton will speak on the measure to-morrow, supporting his own bill, introduced some time ago.

In the House to-day, the feature of the proceedings was a bill reported by Mr. Farnsworth to prevent the abuse of the franking privilege. The bill did not propose to abolish the privilege but to limit its use. There were two sections to the bill, but only one passed, that making it illegal to use a stamp or fac simile Gen. Schenck introduced a bill legalizing gold contracts, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, according to custom. The bill will be reported back next week, and the probabilities are that it will pass. The bill to give a terminus to the Pacific Railroad, eastern division, was debated for two hours by Kelley and Covode for the bill, and Van Trump against it.

In the Executive Session of the Senate to-day the comination of Alexander Cummings for Commissioner of Internal Revenue was taken up and discussed at considerable length. A disposition was manifested by Senators to take no action on the ordinary nomination before them, and it appears probable that no case will be considered hereafter except such as are of special importance, or where good reasons for action exist. A motion was made to recommit the nomination of Cummings to the Finance Committee, but it was lost by a majority of aix or seven. This is taken by his friends as indieating sufficient strength for his confirmation if a vote can be preseed. There is, however, little probability that he will be confirmed.

The nominations of Gens. Buchanan and Gillem for the two vacant brigadier-generalships in the Regular Army, sent to the Senate to-day by the President, astonished nobedy. The nomination of the former had been expected for some time. Of course neither will be confirmed. The recommendations of Gen. Grant in favor of Augur and Stoneman were overruled by the President, and the nominations were made it is said without the approval of the Secretary of War.

mittee to-day introduced a bill in the Senate to reorganize the general officers of the army. The bill retains the General at the same pay, makes three Lieutenant-Generals at reduced pay, nine Major Generals at reduced pay, and abolishes the Brigadier rank. It provides that in time of war brigades shall be commanded by Colonels, selected for merit.

The question of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, with a view of making it a separate Department, was discussed to-day by the Senate Indian Committee. It was finally agreed that the Chairman should prepare a bill taking the Indian Bureau out of the Interior, and making it a separate Bureau, like the Agricultural Department. It was also agreed that there should be two General Superintendents, one on the Pacific slope, and the other for the East, who shall have charge of all the other Indian Agents, examine into all the affairs of the Indian Department in their respective districts, correct all abuses, &c. It was agreed that whenever any one of the tribes became involved in a war with the Government, that the tribe shall be handed over to the War Department, to be dealt with by the mili tary authorities.

The Senate Committee on Finance have had under discussion for two days the amendments which have been offered in the Senate to the National Banking law. The Controller of the Currency, in his report, recommended that Congress should so amend the law as to make it unlawful for officers of National Banks to certify as good any check, draft or note, or to issue any certificate of deposit or other evidence of debt unless at the time of such certification the whole amount so stated is in the actual keeping of the bank and payable on demand. The Committee, after a careful and full examination, have decided to report against this recommendation. They will, however, report other amendments to the law, which are regarded as necessary in order that the present banking system may be more thoroughly perfected. They will probably report an amendment against allowing the banks to receive interest on deposits made by other banks. It is also probable that they will extend the capital of the National Banks from its present limit of \$300,000,000 to \$320,000,000. fb be issued only to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less circulation than \$5 per each inhabitant, so as to equalize the circulation in proportion to its population.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads this morning continued the hearing of parties interested in uniting the Post-Office Department with the Telegraph, under the bill advocated by Mr. Hubbard of Boston. Chauncey Smith, of that city, addressed the Committee for over an hour yesterday morning, in favor of the bill, and concluded his argument this morning. Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was also before the Committee, and made an argument of an hour's length against the bill. He will be heard again tomorrow. The Presidents of the Bankers' and Brokers', and the Franklin lines, will also oppose the bill, if

they can get a hearing. A large delegation of white and colored persons from Virginia were before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, for the purpose of arging the pastage of the House bill, now before the Comttee, allowing their Constitution to be submitted to the people in May next. They informed the Committee that they did not desire any additional legislation at present, and only wanted an opportunity to vote on the Constitution that they had agreed on. They do not favor the proposition of the Conservalives for amnesty and suffrage.

The importers of sugars were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day urging that the present duty on sugar remain unchanged. They are decidedly sed to the classification asked for by the sugar

H. Thomas at Mill Springs, Kentucky, Jan. 20, 1862, called on him this evening at Willard's. The whole affair was informal, but of a most interesting character. Three Ohio regiments, two from Kentucky, and one from Minnesota, and two batteries of troops engaged were represented.

Gen. Grant and wife, and Gen. Dentiwill leave here to-morrow morning for Baltimore, where the General will attend the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, he being a member of the Board. He will return on Saturday.

A special dispatch to The Evening Post says: "Gen. Harney arrived here last evening from the Indian country and says it is impossible to preserve peace in Cheyenne Territory where the Sioux Indians are settled so long as United States troops are quartered

there."

The report of the American Colonization Society, now in session here, shows a balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1868, of \$8,425. The receipts for the past twelve months were as follows: From donations, \$26,109; from legacies, \$16,794; other sources, \$8,381. The sam of \$31,766 37 has been expended for transportation of emigrants, their support on the voyage and for the first six months after landing in Liberia; \$15,609 for repairs to the sailing-ship Golconda, and \$17,657 for other purposes. During the last three years the treasury has been enriched with about \$70,000 from the estate of one who had long been a generous friend—the late Eben Fairchild, esq.. of Bridgeport, Conn., and within the last few weeks \$16,000 have been received from the estate of the Hon, Edward Coles of Pennsylvania. Appreciating the high purposes for which this Society was founded, and which they promise to fulfill, Robert Arthington, esq., of Leeds, England, lately transmitted his contribution of \$6,000, to be used in sending persons to Liberia. During the last three years the Society's outlay have exceeded the receipts by \$62,000. The excess in the Treasury is thereby almost exhausted, and if its income be not speedily and largely augmented, the work must be considerably reduced. The several trips of the ship Golconda are noticed at length in the report. The total emigration during the year was 453, or 180 less than in 1867; and the total emigration under the suspices of the Colonization Society and at its expense is 12,994 persons. Keference is made to the large number of applications being received from The report of the American Colonization Society,

the Colonization Society and at its expense is 12,694 persons. Reference is made to the large number of applications being received from colored people anxious to emigrate to Liberia. The Woman's National Suffrage Convention continues to be a scene of much animation, the black and white delegates both taking part in the proceedings—the women speaking more than the men. The hall is crowded with spectators. Among the business was the following: On the reading of the resolution touching the question of educational suffrage, a spirited discussion took place. Mrs. Stanton was opposed to giving the right of suffrage to all classes of ignorant persons, and could never consent to place outside barbarians from Africa and China, the Indians, &c., over the women of the land. Miss Anthony was &c., over the women of the land. Miss Anthony was emphatically in favor of an educational qualification, and thought the man or woman of this enlightened and thought the man or woman of this enlightened day, when free schools were so general, who could not read or write, was either a fool or an idiot. The question was further discussed, when an amendment, offered by George S. Downing—that it would be an assumption of power for any class to declare what could be the base of intelligence—was adopted. When the next resolution was read, which sets forth that one of the objects of the Woman's Rights movement is to throw additional safeguards around the marriage and family relations, Mrs. Dr. Walker addressed the Convention in favor of its passage. The dressed the Convention in favor of its passage. The resolution was passed. The following resolution was

red : That as the Democratic cry of a white man's Resolved: That as the Democratic cry of a white man's government created the antagonism between the Irishman and the negro, culminating in those fearful July riots of 1853, so the Republican cry of manhood suffrage creates the same antagonism between the negro and the woman, and must result, especially in the Southern States, where violence is the law of life, in greater injustice and oppression toward the woman.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Robert Flint, Commissioner on the Indiana War Claims, and debated without coming to a conclusion Mr. Smyth's nomination as Minister to Russia.

the Indiana War Claims, and debated without coming to a conclusion Mr. Smyth's nomination as Minister to Russia.

There are conflicting rumors about the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Some of the reports have it that Mr. Seward has proposed to buy the island, and the other that Mr. Hale, our Minister at Madrid has been approached by the Spanish authorities in relation to its transfer to the United States.

The United States Supreme Court was occupied to day with the case of the Chicago and Quincy Railroad Company, appellants, agt. Asahel Emigh. This case involves the question of the liability of all the railroad companies to Francis Stevens for the

This case involves the detection of the table the railroad companies to Francis Stevens for the use of his patent car-brakes. Judges Curtis and Cochran appeared as counsel for the railroad companies, and George Harding for the patentee. When the Court adjourns to-morrow, it will be until Mon-

The Department of State to-day received a telegram from the United States Minister at London an-nouncing the revocation of the order prohibiting the importation of hay from this country to Great

Importation of hay from this country to Great Britain.

The leave of absence of Major-Gen. Kilpatrick has been extended until March. The report that he has been drawing pay from the Government while absent from his post is without foundation.

The substitution of United States bonds bearing currency interest, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, for United States bonds bearing gold interest, as security for the circulation of national banks, has been suspended by the Controller of the Currency until the pleasure of Congress shall be known on the subject.

subject.

Mr. Stebbins discussed the difference between the friends of negro suffrage and woman suffrage and de-precated the opposition of woman to the former. He claimed that negro suffrage in the Southern States was paramount. For the want of the oallot box the black man at the South was slaughtered and cheated

every day.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House, to-day, recommending the passage of the bill repealing the Sixty-first Article of War, which provides that officers having brevets may take place in court-martial or detachments when composed

place in court-hardst ordetachments when composed of different corps, according to the rank given to them in their brevets. The Secretary says this recommendation is concurred in by Gen. Grant.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the House, with his approval, the bill proposed by the Director of the Mint to convert the Branch Mint at Denver into an Assay Office, and the bill to establish an Assay Office at Helens, Montana. The Secretary of the Mintana and the total amount of bullion degrees the secretary of the Mintana and the total amount of bullion degrees the secretary of the Mintana and the total amount of bullion degrees the secretary of the Mintana and the total amount of bullion degrees the secretary of the Mintana and the total amount of bullion degrees the secretary of the Mintana and Mi lish an Assay Office at Helens, Montana. The Secretary says the total amount of bullion deposited at the Branch Mint at Donver, during 1866, was \$160,882; in 1867, \$13,559; in 1868, \$257,335; and the largest ever deposited was \$541,549, in 1864. No coinage has ever been executed at Denver, and no appropriation made to procure presses and machinery for that purpose. The bill proposed will reduce the force one-half, and the expenses in the same proportion, and give all the facilities the people of Colorado require. The Secre-

facilities the people of Colorado require. The Secretary also incloses a bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion at the United States Mint.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, through Chief Justice Carttier, declined to accede to the request of Joseph H. Bradley, made several days ago, that the order for his disbarment be considered simply as a suspension of his practice. be considered simply as a suspension of his practice before that Court. The Supreme Court of the United States having ordered a peremptory mandamus to the judges of the District Court to restore Bradley the judges of the District Court to restore Bradley to its bar, it is supposed the next step will be the serving of that process on or before Monday next. The Court said that when carefully read it will be seen that this paper of Mr. Bradley contains regrets enough. Its fault is that they are not regrets for his own conduct, but regrets for the action of the Court. He retracts nothing that he has said and makes apology for nothing that he has done. He regrets only that any word origetion of his should have been interpreted by the Court as an indignity. He stands terpreted by the Court as an indignity. He stands by his language uttered to Justice Fisher in Court, and by his challenge to him afterward, but laments that the weakness of the Court should have found anything to blame in these most inoffensive acts on

The first reception of the Attorney-General and Mrs. Everts which took place to-night will rank with the most brilliant of the season. Congress, the army, the navy, the bench, and the bar were all rep-resented. The President and Vice-President elect, Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax, were of the com-

THE MRS. TWITCHELL MURDER TRIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jab. 20.—The jury for the trial of Mrs. Twitchell for the murder of her mother, was completed this afternoon, and the examination of witnesses proceeded with. So far the evidence is but a repetition of that adduced on the trial of her husband. Dr. Shapleigh, on cross-examination, was asked if the least trail of a woman's dress on the spots of blood leading from the sofs to the windows from which the body was thrown, would not have smeared. Witness replied that it would, and that all of the spots were well formed, as though they had dropped perpendicularly, and he did not see any spots that were smeared. Lowis testified to blood and hair on the poker, to blood on the bottom of the candie-stick and door-knob. On cross-examination, the witness said it would not have been possible for a woman to have added in beating Mrs. Hill without getting blood on her clothes, particularly if she rendered any physical assistance.

TWO MEN KILLED ON THE CENTRAL RAILEOAD. SYRACUSE, Jan. 20.—Two men named Cummings and Brown, inborers on the Central Railroad, were killed near this city, yesterday afternoon, by a train of cars. The men leave families.

....It is rumored that the Dominion Govern-nt will appoint the Hon. Mr. Howe as delegate to shington to aid in obtaining reciprycity, About twenty officers who were with Gen. George !

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH BLUE BOOK.

Paris, Jan. 20 .- The French Blue Book for the year 1868 has made its appearance. The correspondence with the Government at Washington shows that cordial relations continue to be maintained between France and the United States. In reference to recent events in the Spanish Peninsula the Blue Book says France, faithful to the principles of her foreign policy and to her friendship for Spain, preserves a strict neutrality, and sincorely wishes her well through the crisis. Statistics are given to show the strength of the French army, which is officially reported to number at the present time 494,000 men, of whom 115,000 are on furlough. The Blue Book also contains the dispatches and communications which were exchanged between the French and Italian Governments in regard to the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. All the attempts to make an arrangement to that end proved fruitless. INTERVIEW OF MR. BURLINGAME WITH THE

MARQUIS DE LA VALLETTE. Mr. Anson Burlingame, of the Chinese Embassy,

had an interview to-day with the Marquis de la Vallette, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MEETING OF THE CORTES.

Madrid, Jan. 20 .- The newly-elected Cortes will meet for business on the 11th of February. DELEGATES FROM CUBA AND PORTO RICO TO THE CORTES - ADDITIONAL REINFORCE-

MENTS FOR CUBA. The Provisional Government has issued a decree authorizing the Island of Cuba to send 18 delegates and the Island of Porto Rico 11 delegates to the Constituent Cortes. Active preparations are being made for the embarkation of the additional reinforcements for Cuba. Four generals are to go out in command of

PORTUGAL.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Lisbon, Jan. 20.—The Ministerial crisis has passed. The Duke of Saldanha declined to form a new cabi net, and the old Ministry, under the Marquis de la da Bandeira, remains in office.

> TURKEY. THE AMERICAN EMBASSADOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20 .- The truth of the report that Mr. Morris, the American Minister to the Sublime Porte, had been recalled by his Government, is positively denied.

CRETE. ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVIS-

IONAL GOVERNMENT. Paris, Jan. 20 .- The Liberté asserts that the President of the Cretan Provisional Government has escaped from Candia and will go to the United States, where he will endeavor to raise a loan and purchase iron-clads, with the object of making one more effort to free Candia from the dominion of the

SOUTH AMERICA.

CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY OF THE ALLIES. Paris, Jan. 20 .- Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The previous reports of the capture of Villeta and the destruction of the Paraguayan army are fully confirmed.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE. LONDON, Jan. 20 .- Particulars of the earthquake,

which recently occurred around the shores of the Bay of Bengal, have been received by telegraph. The AUSTRIA.

PROGRAMME OF THE KOSSUTH PARTY IN HUN-GARY. The Times's Correspondent writes from Pesth,

inder date Jan. 2, probably with a view to bring more harmony among his followers, Kossuth has sent one of his stanchest atherents, who until lately lived abroad, and who from the beginning of the year has taken the direction of the chief organ of the party. The Magyar

any), strikes out a new road, in so far as he promises in a strikes out a new road, in so far as he promises roduce the tone of polite society in his papers at ect his attention not merely to the discussion ultical queetions, but to the material and moral development.

direct his attention not merely to the discussion of political questions, but to the material and moral development of the country. He proposes to himself to find out the causes why Hungary has remained so far behind, and to indicate the means of remedying the evil; he means to lay open abuses, from whatever side they may originate; he will busy himself with education, neans of communication, agriculture, industry, and commerce, and even with the movements of social life. As for the political color, it remains the same—the organ, namely, of the party of 1848, as the Ultras call themselves.

As a New-Year's gift to his readers he publishes a first letter of Kossuth, in six columns, to be followed by another. These letters are to be a sort of collective answer to the different addresses Kossuth has received from different clubs and associations in the course of the year. He would have had much pleasure is sending an answer separately to each of these addresses, but, under the circumstances, he thought it would be rewarding their sympathy badly if he did so, as he would have had to deal with politics. His ideas in this respect are so settled that they would not change were he to remain alone in the world with his views. He knows of no transaction where the question is about the political life of a whole nation. He thinks there is only one solution possible in this respect, and will not sacrifice his opinion in this respect to the opinions of the whole living generation.

For the free manifestation of this, his opinion, Kossuth

whole nation. He thinks there is only one solution possible in this respect, and will not sacrifice his opinion in this respect to the opinions of the whole living generation.

For the free manifestation of this, his opinion, Kossuth thinks there is no room at present in Hungary, for when he expressed them once in surer words the man who published them was condemned to prison, where he still ingers. This is in allusion to the statement in Kossuth's Waitzen letter in 1857, wherein he said that he thought the rule of the Austrian dynasty incompatible with freedom and independence, for publishing which, his you may remember, the editor of the Magyar Ujság was condemned by a jury. He will not expose his friends to a repetition of this, and therefore answers them collectively.

In all these letters his return is nrged—his return is the only hope which keeps him up; but he will only return when Hungary is independent, which is not now the case. Lately it seems to hun that the partisans of the compression on teven want such a Hungary, for they have heralded forth the cettlement of the question of thus as great victory and the diplomatic recomition of Hungary.

Kossuth thinks that, instead of being an affirmation, the new title is a negation of the position of Hungary as a State. The sole difference consistain the word and which stands now before the title of the Sovereign as Apostolic King of Hungary, and separates it from the rest. Maria Theresa was only Queen of Hungary, and for Empress by her own right; Leopold made war on France as King of Hungary, from the others. In spite of this, Hungary had not her proper weight, for that would be so; now the majority, by accepting the new title, has destroyed this hope. He thinks all these are neare phrases. To be a really independent country the nation should have the power of directing its own affairs; and can Hungary do this after the compromise of 167 with the Delegations? Kossuth flustrates this with bitter irony, and declares he will never be an Austro-Hungarian citizen

GEN. GARIBALDI.
The foreign correspondent of the Débats says that although Garibaldi has consented to become a member of the Italian Parliament again, he will keep away from the sittings exactly as before. "He thoroughly under-stands," adds the writer, "that the Chamber is not his place. Moreover, his health is really very bad, and would condemn him to repose even if present circumstances did not compel it." The Florence correspondent of the Inde-pendance Beige seems to consider Garibaid's return to Parliament as an event of some importance, and hints that it will be so regarded in political circles. The Gen-eral's letter had not then been published.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. PHILHELLENISM OF THE SERVIANS.

The Times's Berlin correspondent writes, underidate of Jan. 2: "The Yedinstee (" Unity")-the new telgrade paper, edited by the Secretary of the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and hence regarded as more than semi-official—says that the Servian Government have as yet had no occasion to declare what attitude it will assume in the event of war, though, of course, it will be guided only by the interests of the nation. This

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869. candid disclosure is volunteered in reply to a paragraph circulated by the Deak press, that the Servian Regency had announced a determination to shape their conduct in conformity with existing treaties. The resolve to do the opposite, if, as the Fedinsiro wishes us to believe, if has been really taken, will be heartily applauded by the Servians and Croats under Austrian rule, the Magyarized portion of their nobility excepted. Leaving the official and semi-official papers published in Austrian Croatia and Servia out of the question, not a journal appears in those regions but it is intent upon rousing the Belgrade Government against its Constantinople Suzerain. The Austrian Servians, contains an article by Ger. Stratimirovich, in which that gentleman, an Austrian officer, undertakes to prove that it is the duty of all Servians in and out of other principality to succor the Greeks. The Zastaw ("Standard") the other paper of note in the same province, being more advanced in its general tone, does not abste any of its usual ardor on the present occasion. PHILHELLENISM OF THE CROATS.

The Times's Berlin correspondent writes on January 2:

The Times's Berlin correspondent writes on January 2:
The ideas of the Croat press may be gathered from the following few lines, which have appeared in the Nori Pozor ("New Spectator"), the acknowledged organ of the national and liberal party; which, having been suppressed at Agram by the Magyars, now appears at Vienna:
"Diplomacy is neither able nor willing to damp the savage arder of the Turks or to humble Greek self-esteem. The Turks, like pirates, are lying in wait for Greek merchant vessels, and Omar Pashs is making ready to cross the frontier of the Hellenic kingdom. On the other hand, the patriotism of a beroic past is being fekindled in the Greeks—that patriotism which confounded the troops of Darius and scattered the armies of Xerxes. However, we ought not to forget that if personal braver, we ought not to forget that if personal braver, wence the difference of the country won the day in the olden times, large armies and effective weapons do so now. In both these Turkey is superior to Greece. With 100,000 Redit, Omar Pashs may overrun all Greece in ten days. Greece, but only roused to a prolonged struggle in defense of her domestic hearths against that heard of Turkish swine who, themselves slaves, want to impose the like yoke upon others. Still, Greece would be made to feel the barbarous rage of her enemy before her cause could triumph. If, nevertheless, she is ready to unsheathe the sword, it is that she appreciates the solemn import of this domisive moment, and its significance for all Eastern nations. As to Servia, she, like another Hercules, is standing at a cross-road. If she choose the right direction, a grand future will be hers; if she take the wrong, she will be doomed to everlasting impotence. Without doubt, the Servian patriots will not disappoint the hopes which the whole East place in them. It is not at the Greeks alone, but at the Hormanians and all Solavonians also that the Turks are now similing a blow."

DESIGNS OF THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO. DESIGNS OF THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO

DESIGNS OF THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

The Times's Berlin correspondent writes on Jan. 2:
Martial designs are ascribed to the Prince of Montenegro
by the Beigrade Srbiya, the organ of the Omladina Society, which numbers among its members almost every
educated Servian. These are the lines I allude to:
"The Greek quarrel is engressing the attention of
Prince Nicholas. He is a man of wide views, and being Prince Nicholas. He is a man of wide views, and being such is necessarily preparing to profit by a war for the liberation of his entire race. As soon as the first shot is fired on the Greek frontier, he will send an ultimatum to Constantinople asking for the surrender of the harbor of Bar (Antivari). It is said the Prince has recalled from Russia Luke Vukalovitch, the ancient leader of the Her-Russia Luke Yukaiovitch, the abelent loader of the her-zegovinians, whose appearance among his countrymen would be greeted with enthusiasm. The Turks on their part are not idee, but distribute arms among the Al-banian Mahomedays. A hundred thousand Albanians are not to be made light of."

are not to be made light of."

CHASSEFOTS FOR THE TURKS.

The Times's Berlin correspondent writes under date Jan.

Daoud Pasha, the Turkish Minister, whom the telegrams lately represented as having left for Paris to negotiate railway concessions, is in reality commissioned to purchase there as large a number of Chassepot guns as he can lay his hands on. As yet the Turks have only the old-fashioned rifle. The Turkish cuirassed fleet has been sent to Voic, on the Greek frontier.

THE EXPULSION OF GREEKS FROM TURKEY. Our own correspondent writes from Constantinople, on

Our own correspondent writes from Constantinople, on Dec. 30, 1858:

The Turks are displaying an activity in preparations for war which looks like reality. In the Arsenal there is more life and motion than I have ever seen. Short, shell, rigging, indeed ammunition and supplies of all kinds, are accumulated in enormous quantities, and are being transferred to ships of war and to transports. The affair of the Enesis was unlucky, and has roused on both sides the war fever.

The Porte has not been well advised by England and France. The card was in their hands, and they are responsible, whatever they may pretend.

The intention to expel the poor Greeks has not been withdrawn, although much effort on their behalf has been made. The measure causes great distress even in preparation.

Mr. Deleyonni, the Greek Minister, on leaving wished to recommend the affairs of the Greeks to the Russian Minister, who was quite ready to receive them. But, as Russia is one of the protecting Powers, the other objected. Mr. Deleyoni then applied to Mr. Morris, who readily accepted, subject to Mr. Seward's decision. The Porte objects. Safret Pasha Min. of For. Aff. said we don't want any interference. After all the great Powers have rejected them, how do you take them! We have nothing to do with the great Powers replied Mr. Morris. We are simply one of the great Powers of Humanity, and dispense their cause subject to my government on principles of humanity. Where was ever even a criminal given over to trial without any means of defense! Already I know one occasion in which eight Greeks appeared before your commission for teskereks of departure, seven were thrown into prison, and the eighth ran away. The Embassadors are provoked with Mr. Morris, but people generally applied his course as just and human.

GEN, PRIM'S CIRCULAR.

tradicting the prevalent rumor that the Government inends to disarm the" Volunteers of Liberty." He urges upon the Captains-General to come to some understanding with the civil authorities, in order to reassure the public on this point. Telegrams received from all parts of the peninsula, Ceuta, and the other Spanish possessions in Africa, state that complete tranquility pre-

GEN. ESTARTERO—THE CIVIC AUTHORITIES OF SEVILLE.

The Insparcial of Jan 8, states that at a banquet held at Seville, at which all the civic authorities were present, it was resolved to send a telegram to Gen. Espartero expressing the desire that whatever form of government may be established by the Cortes, he himself should be proclaimed the head of the State.

The Faris Temps of the 6th mentions that according to the rumors prevailing in Madrid, the Provisional Government of Spain has at last chosen a candidate for the vacant throne, and is about to annonnee his name. "It will be recollected," adds the Temps, "that at the commencement of the revolution of September, it was agreed that questions of principle and names should be left to the sovereign decision of the Constituent Cortes. But Spain is far removed now from those pleasant days."

THE MOVEMENT FOR IRISH INDEPENDENCE. The Times's Dublin correspondent writes on Jan. c. "The editor of The Nation, Mr. A. M. Sullivan's proposal to devote a sum of \$400, which had been colected as a testimonial to himself, as a nucleus for the creation of a fund to creet as at suc to Henry Grattan, has been warmly taken up, and a public meeting was held yesterday, in the Manaion House, in furtherance of the object. The Lord Mayor presided, and all creeds and parties were represented. The Rev. Dr. Shaw, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, boldly expressed the sentiment which others only shadowed forth in vague and dim alludor. He stated two reasons why he thought the present at opportune time for doing honor to Grattan. The first was because he believed that if Grattan were alive now he would take the part of religious equality. He lived and died under the banner of toleration. The speaker wished never to hear that word again, but that all should stand forth and claim their proper position. Irrespective of their religious opinions. The second reason why he thought the present an appropriate time for the movement was that Grattan was, during his life, an ardent advocate and supporter of their national legislative independence. He knew that the repeal of the inion was now very little spoken of, and they hardly ever found it referred to in the greater portion of the public press but, so far as his humble observation went, he thought there never was a period in the history of Ireland when the thought of repeal lay more deeply or more universally in the irish heart. As an instance of the favor with which it was viewed by Protestants and Conservatives, he might mention that he was attending a meeting of the Church Congress, assembled some time as meeting that he had not all apprehensive of Freland's being able to take the management of her own remarkably well. That he was not at all apprehensive of Freland's being able to take the management of prevent the ideal passent that he did not expect that any gentleman would consider himself bound by them, but the meeting secund willing enough to the hear "The editor of The Nation, Mr. A. M. Sullivan's proposal to devote a sum of £400, which had been collected as a testimonial to himself, as a nucleus for the

POUGHEREPSIE, Jan. 20.—A fire broke out in e village of Rondout, about I o'eleck this morulus, high consumed an unoccupied building, the canni store (C. O'Brilly, and the stellage store of John McIlysin.

The loss is about \$40,000, and is fully insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary. During the fire, a thief was caught stealing clothing, and was arcested and locked up in a building near by. He afterward made his escape, however, by jumping from the second-story window.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION-THE NEW LIBERAL PAPER-THE CAPTURE OF BAYAMO-SUR-RENDER OF GEN. PEREZ.

PAPER—THE CAPTURE OF BAYAMO—SURRENDER OF GEN. PEREZ.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Contrary to general expectation, the Banco del Comercio has not resumed payment, and its present condition is doubtful. Merchants
who deposited in the bank are now embarrassed by the
loss of their money, and it is reported through the city
that several houses intimately connected in their business relations with the bank may fail, unless that institution manages to make an arrangement with its creditors.
The notes of the Spanish Eank are quoted at 54 per cent
discount. The general financial condition at present presents an inauspicious appearance. Merchants in the city
complain that they are unable to make collections from
the country merchants. The Verdad, the new Cuban
Laberal Journal, makes a severe attack upon the Spanish
Bank. The same paper also denounces the attempts made this week to assassinate Spanish soldiers.
The insurgents have burned the town of Datil. Particulars of the destruction of Bayamo have been received.
The inhabitants, before and after the firing of their
homes, fied to the woods and Guira Mountains. It is reported that the conflagration lasted three days. The
Prenac says the rebels sacked the city before setting it
on thre. Afflicting details are given of the want and
suffering of the fugitive citizens in the mountainous districts, which are uninhabited and destitute of
provisions. Reports from Spanish sources state
that Count Valmaseda is advancing with his
whole force upon the rebels, who have posted themselves
in the mountains. The Diario is informed that the rebel
Gen. Jesus Perez has offered to surrender himself, and
the forces funder his command, provided an unconditional pardon is granted. The Spanish General at Santiago has conceded these terms, and expects Perez will
soon give himself up. Authentic particulars of recent
events, and of the condition of the revolutionists, from
Cuban sources, is wanting, and there are no means at
present of confirming the news given above, which is de-

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

GEN. MOWER ASSIGNED TO COMMAND IN LOUIS-IANA-REPLY OF GEN. BUCHANAN TO GOV. WARMOTH'S LETTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20 .- Gen. Mower has been assigned to the command of the District of Louis-iana, and the headquarters of the 39th Infantry (Mower's regiment) transferred to this city. Gen. Buchanan has addressed the following letter to Senator Kellogg in reply to statements contained in Gov. Warmoth's letter to the

HDORS. OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, ? Hon. W. P. KELLOGO, United States Senator, Washing Hon. W. P. Kellogo, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In a private letter, of date Dec. 10, 1868, addressed to you by Gov. Warmoth, two passages relative to myself occur, which I cannot allow to go unnoticed without having my motives and conduct during the November elections entirely misconstrued. The Governor says that at an interview between Gen. Rousseau, Gen. Buchanan, Gen, Hatch, and myself, I was satisfied that the State had no friend in Gen. Buchanan, and but little reliance was to be placed in his active cooperation. He was severe in his criticisms, and seemed to sympathize with the hostility entertained by the enemies of the Metropolitan Police Department, and suggested as a necessity that the old Rebel force be restored. Our interview terminated without any satisfactory understanding. The assertion that I was not a friend of the State would be cruel, if it were not well known to yourself. Sir, to be absurd. No one is more fully aware than Gov. Warmoth that to myself, and the prompt measures taken by me on the day after the assembling of the Legislature, at its last session, was due or that and several days following, the spreservation of the lives of himself and all the prominent members of the Republican party in the Legislature and of the new State Government. Does he call this hostility to the State I as to the criticisms referred to, he has forgotten to state that they were made by me as a solder and not as a politician. A few days before the Presidential election the Legislature had created a Metropolitan Police Board, with a view to the appointment of a police force to succeed the old force under the control of the Mayor of the city and Chlef of the Police. This appointment throughout the city, and, at

Commander, and, withal, he finds himself compelled to assail not only my acts, but what he is pleased to call my motives; and this, too, in the very face of the acts themselves only. What were my acts when called on for troops to protect the clizens of Gretna! I sent a Company over at once when informed that the ferry-boats were taking men over at that point to create a riot. I stopped the boats from running until they were released by higher authority. When informed that large parties from the city were about to proceed to St. Bernard in three steamboats with a view of keeping up the war of races, then going on in that parish, I sent a force down to the landing and prevented the movement. Was all this hostility to the State Government? I think not. I hope not. It was not certainly so intended. My fault, I think, consists in this: Congress has passed certain laws, and I have executed them, without consulting any one exactly in accordance with what I believed to be their interest and meaning as a soldier and not as a politician. This I have done conscientiously, and this I shall do as long as I have a commission. The next passage in the Governor's letter to which I refer is as follows: "It was so small that Gen. Buchanan stated, and this I shall do as long as I have a commission. The next passage in the Governor's letter to which I refer is as follows: "It was so small that Gen. Buchanan stated, in Gen. Rousseau's presence, that the General (Rousseau) would be as much justified in retiring with his troops as he would be before an enemy of superior force." This passage relates to the number of troops at the General's disposal during the election excitoment. The inference from it plainly is that Gen, Rousseau told the Governor of this alleged statement of mine, Unfortunately for the cause of truth, the lamented General has passed from among us, but I know what he would have said, and I therefore deny that he ever made such statement to the Governor, for the reason that it would not have been true. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGIA—RESCLUTION IN REGARD TO A NEGRO.

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CLERK—RECONSTRUCTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—A resolution was introduced in the House to day authorizing the SolicitorGeneral to inquire into the reasons for the appointment
of a colored person to perform the duties of a clerk of the
Superior Court of Chatham County, to institute proceedings against the same, and carry the case to the Supreme
Court if necessary. After much debate, the resolution
was reforred to the Judiciary Committee, A member
offered a resolution claiming that the State is fully reconstructed, that the Legislature is the judge of the quality
cation of State officers, and that Congress has no right to
interfere, which was also referred.

THE CHARLESTON ELECTION TROUBLES.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20.—A motion will be

THE CHARLESTON ELECTION TROUBLES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20.—A motion will be made in the Supreme Court, to-morrow, against the Acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston, for a rule upon them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt, in failing to obey a writ of mandamus, issued by the Supreme Court, ordering them to declare void the recent election for Mayor and Aldermen of that city. of that city. ENROLLMENT OF TROOPS BY GOV. BROWNLOW.

ENROLLMENT OF PROOPS BY GOV. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—Gov. Brownlow will enroll and arm about 2,000 white troops. No blacks will be mustered. These will be organized by companies, and as fast as armed will be sent to the following counties, where the Ku-Klux have been reported. Most of these counties will be placed under martial law: In West Tennessee—Gibson, Weakley, Dyer. Oblon, Lauderdale, Madison, Haywood. Tipton, Hickman, Humphrey, and Benton. In Middle Tennessee—Franklin, Sumner, Giles, Marshall, Murray, Lincelin, Bedford, Rutherford, Coffee, White, Jackson, Overton, Putnam, and Wilson. No disturbances of any kind have taken place in East Tennessee, and none are apprehended. A BIBL PASSED FOR THE SALE OF TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, Jan. 20.—A bill providing for the sale of the railroads which have not paid the interest on the State bonds loaned them passed the House of Representatives, on the third reading, without a single vote OPPOSITION TO THE VIRGINIA SUFFRAGE MOVE-

MENT.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—A Republican Extremist meeting to-night adopted a sories of resolutions, protesting against Congress granting what is asked for by the Virginia Conference Committee now in Washington.

OPENING OF A NEW OPERA HOUSE AT HARTFORD House in this city, just completed, and in many respect the finest place of amusement in New-England, wa opened this evening. Lowell and Simmonds of New York are the lessees for the opening season, and for the opening night Mr. John E. Oyeus, the comedian, was the star, supported by an excellent company. He remain through this week, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney William appear on Monday evening. The Opera House is modelessemewhat after Pike's New-York Opera House, and the large audience assembled this evening were delighted with its appearance and arrangements.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The American Steamship
Company at their adjourned meeting to-day elected Directors and referred the whole matter of the sale of the
steamers to the Board. It was stated by the president
that he has two standing offers from parties in New-York
for the purchase of the steamers at prices considerably
in advance of the liabilities and debts; but an effort will
be made to keep them here.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION

THE SITUATION, PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND

MILITARY. FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1
MADRID, Dec. 30.—By far the most encouragi fact of the situation is the effort making this week to bring Prim and the Republicans together. The details of the negotiation I am not permitted yet to publish, nor will they ever be known unless they prove successful, which is a good deal to hope. If Prim can be credited with entire sincerity, there is really no known reason why such a coalit not be effected. It is plainly for the interest of both parties. Neither is strong enough to control the elections, or the Cortes, or the national policy alone, Together they might not only outnumber each single opposing faction, but vote them down all together, and enter the Cortes with a working majority. The union between Prim and Serrano is a union of circumstance, not of principle, and not likely to be permanent. If nothing else should devide them the question of a candidate is one on which they cannot agree, and yet which is vital. It becomes every day clearer how much more difficult it will be to choose a king than to found Republic. The leaders say no Spar ascend the throne. The people say that to offer it to a

foreigner is an insult they will not endure. The partisans of Montpensier may not expect to secure his success, but they refuse to abandon him openly, and are strong enough to defeat any other pretender. There lies the hope of the Republicans. If they have anything like the strength they expect in the Cortes they will be able to defeat every kingly candidate in success by uniting successively with his opponents. That accomplished, what remains but a Republic! The bulk of their party probably would prefer Espartero to any other man, either for King or President, but Espartero shows more than ever those qualities of indecision and timidity, which unfit him for a leader. A dispatch was sent him two days ago by some of the Republican, Committee of Madrid, asking him to say whether the would accept the Republican nomination for President, He answered with his old formula of 1884: "Let the national will be accomplished;" and that is all they could get out of him. Prim is a man of quite another stamp. He has stood aloof from the Republicans hitherto, believing that he was personally disliked by them, and that they were too weak to have any hope of success. The elections have shown him that the latter was a mistake. The negotiations now going on may convince him that the former was equally so; or, at any rate, that no personal feelings, and even no resentment at what they think his recent unfaithfulness, will be permitted to interfere with a hearty union between them, provided the terms can be agreed on. I need not explain the immense importance of such an accession to the Republican cause. Down to this hour they remain without a single representative in the Government, and withont a single leader of national reputation or accastomed to public affairs. There are very able an very bold men in their committees, men who need only the freedom of a public career to prove their capacity for administration, but individually they are either unknown to the nation or known special talents only, as Orense, for his life-long radicalism in the midst of an aristocratic class, and Castelar, for his splendid ora-torical power. None of them is a political force like Prim. I am more and more inclined to think Prim a very much abler man than any of his colleagues, and one who does more thinking for himself than has always been supposed. In self-reliance and solidity of character, he is greatly their superior, and because of those qualities would the middle classes which it cannot have while it has no great name at its head. The Republicans know well enough that if they take Prim they have a good deal to forgive and forget. While this negotiation is pending, he is an accomplice in the plot of the Montpensier monarchists for disarming the people an accomplice, notwithstanding it must work to the advantage of men whose sims are very different rescue him from a false position and from insincere associates, surrounding him with a resolute party, opening a career to his ambition, and making him the benefactor of Spain instead of its possible op-

Government to its agreement with the Republican Committee before Cadiz surrendered. I will give you both sides of the story; you can choose between them. In the memorable interview between the Committee and the Council, which I have before described, Serrano and Prim bound themselves to abandon that attempt at disarming the militia, which had caused the Cadiz outbreak, the Republicans agreeing in turn to respect the just authority of the Provisional Government. The latter kept its promise for a week or two, and the Republican eaders believed there would be no further disturbance before the elections. It was greatly to their interest to be quiet, for they wanted all their energy to perfect the organization of the party and bring out its full strength for the possession of the Cortes. But last week the rumof came to Madrid that disarmament was again being attempted in Andalusia. The forces sent against Cadiz had been not less than 12,000 men of all arms, under command of Gen. Caballero de Rodas, one of the bravest and ablest generals on the Governm side. Like all the Spanish generals he is soldier and nothing else. His ideas, his notions of government, and his methods are all military. His dispatches to Madrid in respect to the condition of the Province of Andalusia seem to have suggested to the Provisional Government the possibility of breaking their promises to the Republican Committee on a plausible protext. They first circulated the report-their talent for inventing reports is undeniable peasants of Andalusia were committing outrages on property. The Socialist doctrines imputed to the Republicans were being put in practice, cried the Government organs. Property was not safe; a system of plunder was enforced by bands of men evidently acting under leadership-and under what leadership, if not Republican ! This cry did not, I believe, attract much attention; but one morning there came a rumor that the army of Gen. Caballero de Rodas was in motion. Next we heard that it was accomplishing a military promenade through Andalusia-had divided into separate columns and was moving from city to city, in each city and town, as it came, requiring the people to give up their arms. There was no force in any one town able to resist the troops brought against it, and they yielded successively. In many of the

pressor. But this is yet mere speculation, and I must

write of the events of the day without reference to

any hope I may have of seeing Prim and the Repub-

Men say we are on the eye of another crisis, pro-

voked by the faithlessness of the Provisional

licans join hands.

smaller places there seems to have been even no republican committee, for this process had gone on some days before the central committee heard of what it was doing. Finally it became known at Madrid that a strong column had occupied Xeres and that another was expected to advance on Seville yesterday. The danger that threatened at Cadis once more stared them in the face. It seemed to be settled purpose of the Provisional Government to ref

the whole military power of the country and all its arms into their own hands-for what? Order is the pretext of course-that word comes readily to the lips of a despotic power striving crush a liberty-loving people. Since it reign in Warsaw its fatal meaning has been only too wunderstood. At this moment, such a policy con have but one meaning, to control the elections. The strip is the strip in the strip is the strip in the s

Government is for a monarchy beyond doubt, the for what monarch neither its own members approach nor anybody else knows. If has and